

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

VOLUME XVI, NUMBER 32

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 12, 1947

## When You Play

By Walter E. Myer

IN high school, team play is emphasized. Attention is directed mainly to such sports as baseball, football, and basketball. To participate in these athletic activities one must be a member of a team. The players work together as a group.

This is, in many ways, a good thing for it tends to promote cooperation. It gets individuals into the habit of working together and thus it helps to lay foundations of good citizenship. That is one of the reasons why team games are encouraged in the schools.

Unfortunately, however, participation in such sports as these is likely not to be carried over into adult life. One who has played baseball, football, or basketball while in school may join a team and go on playing after his school days are over. But that is not usually done.

Adults find it inconvenient to form athletic teams and to engage in group sports. Ordinarily they fall out of the athletic ranks and merely watch others play.

This is an unsatisfactory situation, for when a person ceases to take part in the games he has been playing, he not only loses the pleasures he has been enjoying, but his health may be impaired. This frequently happens in the case of athletes who, in later life, fall into habits of inactivity.

I would not think of advising students to give up baseball, basketball, or football. Go on with them whether or not you will play these games after you are out of school. But don't devote yourself to these sports exclusively. Give some of your time to the developing of athletic skills which you are more likely to use later on.

Here, to repeat a bit, is your problem:



Walter E. Myer

If you play football in school you will enjoy it, and that is all to the good. But you will drop it when you are out of school, or when you finish college. If you have developed no other sport interest you may do nothing later along the athletic line.

If you play tennis in school and acquire skill, you will probably go on with it in adult life and it will give you both pleasure and exercise. The same thing will happen if you acquire skill in table tennis or in swimming. Golf is a sport enjoyed by people of all ages.

Many schools make insufficient provision for such forms of exercise and recreation as these. Insofar as possible, however, it would be well for students to give some time to them. The same rule applies to athletics as to reading and all other school activities. The best results can be achieved if many of the habits formed in student life are of such a character that they will be followed and put to use after the school days have passed.

It is an unfortunate thing for one to be merely a spectator. It is quite all right to watch others play, but every person, in school or out, should engage in some suitable form of athletic activity.



Not the man he used to be

FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## Price Cuts Demanded

**Buying Slump and Depression Are Widely Predicted If Present High Cost of Living Is Not Brought Down Soon**

A CAMPAIGN is being carried on to reduce prices, to avoid inflation, and to prevent depression. President Truman is working at it; so are industrial leaders, owners of large and small business companies. High prices are being discussed in Congress, in the newspapers, in private conversation. Everyone is concerned about the price situation, which is already causing hardship for millions of people and which may become dangerous to prosperity and national stability.

The increases in prices during the last year have been startling. Meat prices have advanced by 60 per cent. Milk is up 32 per cent, coffee 49 per cent, lard 72 per cent, cotton goods 39 per cent, lumber 50 per cent, paints 60 per cent. Prices of nearly all goods and materials have soared, so that a dollar today will not buy nearly so much as it did a year ago.

The rise in the cost of living has already seriously affected a large number of families. The incomes received by many of them have increased, but, in most cases, not so much as prices have risen.

In the nation as a whole, prices have gone up faster than incomes have. This means that the American people have lost in purchasing power. They cannot buy as much as they could a year ago: that is, they cannot

buy as much if they pay cash for what they get and do not dip into their savings.

Many people are dipping into savings. They are selling their bonds and in other ways are using up their wartime savings. Others are buying on installment plans. They are borrowing in order to continue the purchases of things they need or want.

Because so many people are managing to keep on purchasing goods in these ways, the stores are able to continue selling on a large scale. But after a while the wartime savings will be sharply reduced. Furthermore families cannot go on forever buying goods on time. When millions of people use up their savings and can no longer pay on the installment plan, they will be obliged to reduce their purchases. That is, they will if prices continue to rise, or if they remain at present levels.

Many believe that this time is fast approaching. They are afraid that the retail merchants will soon find their sales falling off. High priced goods which customers can no longer buy will accumulate on the shelves. If this happens the retailers will quit buying in such great quantity from factories. The factories, with their orders curtailed, will have surpluses

(Concluded on page 2)

## Allies Work On Austrian Treaty

**Russia's Stand on Reparations Threatens Speedy Settlement of Question**

AN Austrian treaty commission is to meet today in Vienna. Its job is to do what the Moscow conference of the Big Four foreign ministers failed to do: that is, write a treaty for Austria, provide for the withdrawal of the occupation armies, and open the way for the little Danubian republic to resume its position as an independent nation.

This will not be an easy task, for the Big Four split at Moscow on a very thorny issue. In earlier conferences the great powers had agreed that Russia should be allowed to take all German property which could be found in Austria. This seemed to be fair, since the Germans laid waste a large part of the Soviet Union and destroyed Russian property of all kinds.

But when the time for settlement came a difficult problem arose. There was a dispute over what should and what should not be considered as German property. The Germans, it will be remembered, invaded Austria in 1938, a year before the war started. They took possession of a number of Austrian industries. Many factories passed into the hands of the Germans. The industries and plants were seized by force.

During the discussions at the recent Moscow conference, the Russians claimed that they had a right to take all the property which the Germans had taken from the Austrians. They said that, inasmuch as the Germans had taken possession of it, it was German property, and that it should now go to Russia.

The Americans, the British, and the French argued that what the Germans had taken had really been stolen, and that after their defeat, it should pass back into the possession of the Austrians. These nations argued that the Russians had a valid claim only to such property as the Germans

(Concluded on page 6)



THE DAILY RATION for this young Austrian





NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS, recently launched a nation-wide movement for lower prices when merchants there reduced all prices 10 per cent

## Price Problem

(Concluded from page 1)

of goods on hand. They will then find it necessary to cut production and lay off many workers.

This will make the general situation worse, for the unemployed workers, even though receiving unemployment insurance from the government, will not be able to buy nearly so much as when they are working for wages. Retail sales will fall still further. Factory orders will suffer another decline, production will be cut again, and more workers will lose their jobs. Unemployment will increase, and the country may soon be in the midst of a depression similar to that which began in 1929.

### Crash Can Be Avoided

Such a catastrophe as this may not occur. Many careful students of the business situation think that it can be avoided. There is, however, general uneasiness about the present state of affairs. Most people agree that rapidly rising prices are a danger signal. If depression is to be avoided, the factories of the nation must be kept busy, and they cannot continue with full production and full employment if the people of the country, because of high prices, are not able to buy what the factories produce.

A depression, if it comes, will be a terrible calamity. It will mean that a large proportion of the nation's workers will be unemployed. Millions of families will lose their regular incomes and will have to get along on small social security payments or receive private charity. Such a situation will mean unrest and instability. All kinds of measures, wise and unwise, will be advocated as a remedy for the desperate situation, and we shall have no guarantee that hungry and hopeless people will choose wise leadership or sound measures.

With that thought in mind, Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate for President in 1936, declared recently that high prices are more dangerous to free private enterprise than the Communist Party of the United States has ever been.

President Truman joins Mr. Landon in calling attention to the dangerous consequences which might flow from a depression in the United States. He says that a depression

here would weaken American leadership in the world. It is our policy, says the President, to give economic assistance to free peoples in order that they may recover from the effects of war.

"By providing economic assistance, by aiding in the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation," Mr. Truman declares, "we can enable these countries to withstand the forces which so directly threaten their way of life, and ultimately our own well-being. But we can provide the necessary assistance only if we ourselves remain prosperous."

The President refers also to the fact that our system of free private enterprise must compete in the world with totalitarianism. He says that the world is watching us to see how well our democratic, free enterprise system works. The peoples of many nations may choose our system rather than that of economic and political dictatorships if we maintain our prosperity and prove that our plan of life and industry is stable and efficient.

There is little question that the Russian leaders are hoping for depression in the United States. If it

comes, they can point to our breadlines, our millions of unemployed, our breakdown of business in this country. They will use our misfortunes as a basis for their claim that democracy and capitalism have failed.

The depression danger is recognized by governmental and business leaders alike. The question is, how can it be avoided? It is commonly believed that the first step is to bring about a reduction of prices. President Truman is working toward that goal. He has appealed to retail merchants, wholesalers, and factory owners to cut prices.

The merchants of Newburyport, Massachusetts, set a good example last month for the rest of the nation. The retailers of this city agreed that for a limited period they would cut prices of all goods by 10 per cent. They knew that many people were refusing to buy anything except necessities because of high prices, so they decided upon a reduction program to see whether price cuts would bring consumers back into the market. They planned to continue the experiment indefinitely if it worked well.

The immediate results of this plan were encouraging. Consumers flocked to the stores and sales increased all along the line. The merchants of a number of other cities followed the Newburyport plan, and hope has been expressed that the movement might be nation-wide and that the upward trend of prices might be checked.

There is a limit, though, to what retail merchants can do toward lowering prices. A store owner cannot mark down the price of his goods very much so long as the prices of the goods which he buys from wholesalers are high, and the wholesaler cannot lower prices to retailers if he is obliged to pay high prices to the factories for the goods he buys.

It appears, therefore, that the price reduction program will not get very far unless manufacturers participate in the movement. There is at present some indication that they may do this. The Procter and Gamble Company, a soap manufacturing concern, has announced price reductions. So has the International Harvester Company, which manufactures farm implements.

A few other big companies are doing the same thing.

Thus far, however, there seems to be no general tendency for big manufacturing companies to get on the reduction bandwagon. The great steel manufacturers, whose materials are used so generally in the making of other products, are holding back and the present prospect for price cutting in the manufacturing industries does not seem too encouraging.

It is possible, though, that the movement for price cuts all along the line may gain strength. Retail merchants are under great pressure from consumers. Many consumers are determined not to make purchases until prices come down. Merchants who are having difficulty in selling their goods may bring pressure to bear on wholesalers, and the wholesalers may likewise exert pressure on manufacturers. The campaign for lower prices may, after a while, bear fruit.

### Manufacturers' View

Many manufacturers insist that they cannot afford to cut prices. They say that wages and other costs are so high that if prices are reduced, they cannot make fair profits. This is probably true in the case of some companies, and not in the case of others. President Truman asserts that the nation's corporations as a whole, after paying taxes, had 33 per cent higher profits in 1946 than in 1945. He says that profits were still going up early this year. For this reason, he argues that most corporations could reduce prices and still make money.

What will happen if the effort to persuade businessmen to lower prices should fail? What will be done if prices stay at their present high levels or continue to rise? In that case, a movement for price fixing by the government—the plan which was followed during and for a while after the war—may develop.

At present, however, there is no great demand for such a program. The hope still prevails that price rises may be checked by the voluntary action of producers. We shall know within the next several months whether this hope will be justified.

## Letters From Our Readers

Of the two nations President Truman wants to aid, Greece is the country that is in most desperate need. Money sent to Turkey will be used for armaments. That sent to Greece will be used for food and reconstruction. We have a much more legitimate reason for aiding Greece than for donating money to Turkey for armaments, and I think most of our aid should go to Greece.

JOANNA KIRKPATRICK,  
San Anselmo, California.

I believe all members of the United Nations should support the proposed International Trade Organization. The need for an exchange of goods between countries is clear. By promoting international trade, members of the UN would become more friendly, and they would be encouraging peace. Healthy world trade is a necessity if we are to have peace and security.

PAUL N. SCHWENN,  
Syracuse, New York.

There is no question as to whether the United States should aid Greece and Turkey. As the world's leading democracy, our nation must act to prevent the spread of communism in those countries. Since communism aims to destroy Christian civilization, it is directly opposed to our way of life.

It cannot be said that we are vying with Russia in the Balkan countries, but we do disapprove the extension of communism.

BETTY M. STECKLEIN,  
Silver Spring, Maryland.

As an ex-marine who participated in the occupation of Japan, I would like to state my opinion on how long our troops should stay in that country. Japan has progressed since the end of the war because of the willingness and amity of her people. Except for a few underground elements Japan's imperialistic forces have been eliminated.

We must remain, however, until we

have uprooted the last of these forces. The job will take years, and our Army must stay in Japan until it is done. This is the best way to protect Japan and the rest of the world.

DAVID D. PITTMAN,  
Princeton, North Carolina.

I disagree with Darrell Hammer who wrote to this column saying: "Communists are not a serious threat when they come out in the open." As I see it, their working in the open has not been detrimental to their cause—and there are far more Communists underground than there are in the open.

The experience of other countries shows what can happen. Where a firm check has not been kept on them, the Communists have often been able to take control of a country, although they were a minority group.

I think communism should be outlawed entirely in the United States.

ROBERT WILLIAMS,  
Buffalo, New York.

### Pronunciations

Amphictyonic—ăm-fic'ti-ôn'ik  
Eire—ă'rē (a as in care)  
Carinthia—kuh-rin'thi-uh  
Lange—lahn'gē





# Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

**"Sweden Builds,"** by Robert M. Hall, *Christian Science Monitor*.

With nearly every nation in the world struggling with the problem of an acute housing shortage, Sweden has become a leader in widespread and successful use of prefabricated dwellings. The production of such houses has not become a major industry in the United States, and American builders are therefore studying Sweden's experiences in the field.

This progressive Scandinavian country now has 70 factories turning out prefabricated houses at the rate of about 21,000 units annually. Half the factories work to supply Sweden's home needs, while the other half are producing for the war-torn countries of Western Europe. The Swedish government made a gift of 400 houses to France.

The most common Swedish "prefab" is a one-story, one-family house with three or four rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Since Sweden abounds in forests, most of the houses are made of wood. One of these houses in Stockholm costs the home builder about \$450 in cash, the rest being covered by a loan from the city at low rates of interest.

**"Dr. Lange's Dilemma,"** by Carl Atkins, *This Week*.

Oscar Lange, Polish delegate to the United Nations, is a highly controversial figure in the UN. A former



OSCAR LANGE, former American citizen and now Polish delegate to the United Nations.

American citizen, he regained his Polish citizenship in order to become a leader of that country.

To many Americans, Dr. Lange appears to be a Russian stooge, but to his intimate friends, he is an honest, independent thinker and champion of a small nation. In his own eyes, Dr. Lange is no Russian stooge. He maintains, however, that Poland must depend on Russia and needs her support as Canada and Mexico need ours.

There is no question that Dr. Lange is under strict orders from Warsaw not to disagree with any Russian stand in the UN, but at times he has dared to oppose the Russian stand on an important point. For example, he did



CLASSROOM at the United States Naval Academy. A writer for *Look* criticizes our military and naval academies because, she says, they do not teach students to think.

not follow the Soviet leaders when they insisted on not bringing the Iranian question before the Assembly. Another time, he argued eloquently for referring the Spanish case to the Assembly, a motion Russia vetoed.

Dr. Lange, a socialist, claims that socialism need not be totalitarian.

**"Internationality: The Needed Thing,"** by Eloise Taylor, *Library Journal*.

To promote international understanding, the American Library Association established, several years ago, an International Relations Office. That office has obtained its funds from the U. S. State Department and from private organizations and from individuals.

The International Relations Office has found Americans who are willing to teach library procedures in foreign countries. It has aided foreigners who have wanted to come and study library operation in the United States. It has helped libraries of Europe and Asia to obtain books, magazines, and book repair materials from the United States. At the same time, it has helped American libraries to get valuable books and other material from foreign nations.

The organization has performed a number of acts which, though they seem small, have helped to promote international friendship. For instance, it sent the public library of Leningrad, Russia, many American newspaper clippings, which the Leningrad Library requested, about the defense of that city during World War II.

Such activities make the libraries of every country more and more a product of world-wide human effort, and thus they tend to bind the world together.

**"Why Russia Keeps the Iron Curtain,"** by H. E. Salisbury, *New York Times Magazine*.

The roots of Russian censorship go very deep. It is an old custom in that land—an institution at least 300 years old.

When Czar Feodor II established the first Moscow college in 1680, he gave it the right to publish books only after they were censored by his officials. Catherine II, whose reign accomplished some of Russia's greatest reforms, came to wield an iron censorship once her fears for the security of the throne were aroused by the

French Revolution. Her successors carried on the tradition, and every revolutionary outbreak in Western Europe brought new suppressions in Russia. The censorship laws of the Czars were re-enacted without much change when the Bolsheviks took over in 1917.

Russia is very sensitive about her backwardness and very proud of her accomplishments. Few other lands have suffered so much and so long at the hands of foreign invaders. The Russian is apt to associate the word foreigner with "spy" or "enemy."

Perhaps it is not so strange, then, that the Russian is not likely to want to take any chances with a foreigner, particularly an aggressive newspaper correspondent, who is constantly asking questions and trying to find out everything that is going on.

Russia's censorship activities are responsible for many of the false impressions which foreigners have of that country and which the Russians complain about so bitterly. One American correspondent who had a tour of duty in Moscow emerged with the firm conviction that what Russia needs is a good American publicity man. But he was quick to admit that

no Soviet official would ever take the responsibility of suggesting that his country might take lessons on the publicity front from the capitalist West.

**"What's Wrong with West Point and Annapolis?"** by Maxine Davis, *Look*.

West Point and Annapolis are antiquities. For the security of the country they need streamlining—not the coat of chromium paint they are getting.

Nothing in Army and Navy education teaches men to think in new terms. You don't learn to use your brains or to seek out new knowledge; instead, you learn the lesson in the book. The man with the best memory graduates at the head of his class.

Of the two academies, West Point is far more modern. Its teachers are better than those at Annapolis. Both institutions are trying to improve their courses, but they would still make the dullest instructor of Siwash ask "So what?"

We expect our armed forces to win wars which always present new problems, yet the officers trained at West Point and Annapolis are not fitted to cope with new problems. We have ordered our armies of occupation to teach democracy to people who don't know what the word means, and yet most of our officers are not equal to such jobs. You cannot blame them but it is high time that the system of training be revised.

The needs and purposes of the American people would be better served if the Academies were graduate institutions. The student should have at least three years at a regular college, at his own expense, and then spend two years at the Military or Naval Academy. This plan would insure the broad general base of education essential to any career which involves public service.

If Congress hopes to prevent another Pearl Harbor it will investigate the smug, restricted, time-marking mentality being developed at Annapolis and West Point.

## SMILES

Leonard Lyon tells the story of a writer of radio commercials who went to a side-street luncheonette and absent-mindedly ordered:

"Give me some ham piping hot, fragrant with a rich aroma of cloves, brown sugar and steaming sauce, served between brown and crackly crested bread. Draw me a deep cup of rich, fragrant coffee and add to it some thick rich cream."

The counter girl nodded, turned to the kitchen and yelled, "Pig on rye and java with."

Winston Churchill says that men occasionally stumble over the truth, but most of them pick themselves up and hurry on as if nothing had happened.

A scientist declares that many animals laugh. They could hardly help it if they observed people closely.

The editor of a country newspaper retired with a fortune. When asked the secret of his success he replied, "I attribute my ability to retire with a \$100,000 savings after 30 years in this paper work to diligent application to work, pursuing a policy of strict honesty, always practicing rigorous rules of economy, and to the death of my rich uncle who left me \$110,000."

"Half the city council are crooks" was the glaring headline. A retraction in full was demanded of the editor, under penalty of arrest. The next afternoon, the headline read, "Half the city council aren't crooks."

With her hand on the light switch, the little woman interrupted her interminable chatter to inquire, "Is everything shut up for the night, dear?"

From out of the darkness came hubby's patient reply: "Everything else, dear."



"Miss White, you're getting along fine; your work is now only terrible"



# The Story of the Week

## UN Police Force

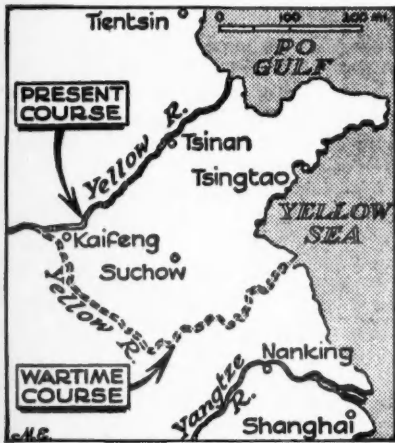
For many months, the United Nations Military Staff Committee, composed of representatives of the Big Five, has been trying to plan a UN military force. A short time ago, this committee decided that such a force should be strong enough only to be used against small nations that commit acts of aggression. No large country is yet willing to have its own power overshadowed by that of the United Nations.

The Military Staff Committee decision has disappointed many people. They say that the UN cannot enforce the peace unless it has a military force stronger than that possessed by any individual nation. In reply, it is said that, even though the UN will not have an all-powerful force of its own, it will, in a crisis, probably be able to obtain cooperation from the armies and navies of its members.

Much work remains to be done before even a small UN military force can be set up. For instance, although the Big Five have agreed upon the general size of the force, they have not agreed upon the types of weapons to be contributed by each nation.

## Yellow River

In 1938 the Chinese changed the course of the Yellow River in order to flood a region, occupied by the Japanese. Now, after a year of work, and with the help of the United



ENGINEERS have returned China's Yellow River to its old channel

Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, they have turned that river back to its old channel. Thousands of farmers are returning to the two million acres of land which they had to give up nine years ago.

Chiang Kai-shek's government and the Chinese communists both worked on the project. Their great joint accomplishment might add as much as two million bushels to China's annual production of grain. This project should make the conflicting groups realize how much they would gain by settling their differences and working together to fill China's tremendous needs.

## Marshall Too Aloof?

American reporters returning from the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers are inclined to be critical of Secretary of State Marshall's treatment of his associates and members of the press. They say Marshall held



HIGH BARBAREE, with Van Johnson and June Allyson, is a good movie

himself "aloof" from his staff and other diplomats in Moscow.

Two trustworthy correspondents of leading American newspapers—James Reston of the New York Times and Newbold Noyes of the Washington Star—are among those who have expressed this view. Mr. Reston says that General Marshall "was as rigid as the Washington Monument" and predicts that the Secretary "is going to have to get down in the political arena a little more."

The Times correspondent reports that General Marshall held only brief conferences with his staff, and did not take time, as Secretary Byrnes did, to probe into the urgent questions of concern to the various governments present at the meeting. The one exception, Mr. Reston says, was General Marshall's apparent interest in improving relations with France. He went out of his way, the reporter states, to meet with French Foreign Minister Bidault.

Mr. Noyes' comments run along similar lines, and he also declares that American newspapermen in Moscow learned more about the issues involved in the conference from Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky than they did from General Marshall.

These and other correspondents agree, however, that the criticisms of General Marshall are "overshadowed by the sense of integrity and reliability which he conveyed to the Council of Foreign Ministers as a whole."

## Our Neutrality Law

In 1935 Congress passed a Neutrality Act, intended to prevent the United States from taking sides in foreign wars. That act, as amended in 1937 and 1939, required equal terms for the sale of goods to all warring nations—aggressors and victims alike.

As World War II continued, and the feeling grew in America that an Axis victory would be dangerous to us, Congress made some temporary changes which allowed us to help the countries that were fighting against Germany. Since those early days of the war, we have become so involved in world affairs that the Neutrality Act has been almost forgotten.

President Truman has reminded Congress that, unless action is taken before the end of June, all the prewar provisions of the neutrality law will

go back into effect. The wartime changes will expire then.

In line with his view that the United States must take an active and responsible part in world affairs, Truman has asked Congress to remove provisions of the old Neutrality Act which, as he says, would require us to treat "peacemaker and troublemaker" alike. He wants a law under which our government could send war materials to nations fighting against aggression, but could deny such materials to any country which seems to endanger world peace.

## Palestine Before Assembly

As we go to press, there is bitter controversy in the United Nations General Assembly session on Palestine. Great Britain wants a committee to be selected to investigate the problems of the Holy Land. That committee would make a report at the regular Assembly meeting next fall, and no thorough debate on Palestine would take place in the Assembly until then.

Because Arabs outnumber Jews in Palestine, the Arab states demand that Britain give the country independence immediately, and they oppose the delay that would be caused by a UN investigation. It now appears that they will lose on both these points, and that a Palestine decision will not be made until fall.

Meanwhile, Jews have been com-

plaining that, because they have no country of their own, they are not represented in the United Nations. Jewish organizations have wanted to send a delegation to the present General Assembly meeting. That delegation would work for the Jews' goal of having Palestine established as their national homeland.

## Fear of War

According to a recent Gallup Poll, the American people are growing more afraid that there will be another world war within the next 25 years. When asked whether they thought there would be such a conflict, 73 per cent of the people questioned answered, "yes." Eight months earlier, in August 1946, 65 per cent had thought we would be at war again within 25 years; and, in March 1945, only 38 per cent had taken this view.

The latest poll also shows that about half of all Americans believe there will be another war within 10 years. What do you think?

## Free World Airport

The airfield at Shannon, Eire, is a popular stopping-place on trans-Atlantic airlines. Recently Eire's government, which operates the field, ruled that goods being shipped by plane from one outside nation to another may be unloaded, stored, and reloaded within an 800-acre space at Shannon without payment of customs duties.

Similar "free ports" for ship cargoes have been common in some parts of the world for centuries. It was a milestone in aviation history, however, when Shannon became the first free airport.

## Japanese Elections

Socialists made important gains in elections held some days ago to choose members of the Japanese Parliament. In Japan, as in other war-torn countries, many people apparently have become dissatisfied with moderate and conservative parties. The Japanese, though, did not favor the extreme left. Communists in that country were disappointed by the small number of votes they received.

A combination of conservative and liberal Japanese parties kept a



The hero had better hurry!

BURCK IN CHICAGO TIMES



majority in Parliament, but the Socialists have become the largest single group in that body and will probably be given some positions in the Cabinet.

### Ships to China

Why did President Truman recently order the U. S. Secretary of the Navy to transfer a number of small vessels and floating drydocks to Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese government? That question has caused much guessing and controversy.

Not long ago, after George Marshall reported that both Chiang and the rebelling Communists were to blame for China's civil war, we withdrew most of our military forces that were in China. Our leaders also implied that aid to that country would be



ELISABETH ACKERMANN of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories helped develop a new plastic glue strong enough to support the weight of a 200-ton locomotive. Miss Ackermann finished college less than a year ago. Her co-worker on the glue "recipe" was Fritz J. Nagel.

withheld until the conflicting groups reached an understanding. Why, then, it is asked, do we send Navy vessels to Chiang now?

It is true that Chiang Kai-shek has made a number of changes in his government recently. He has placed in the Chinese cabinet some members of non-communist political parties other than his own Kuomintang. Perhaps President Truman believes that this action shows Chiang's desire to make real governmental reforms.

### English Popular in Mexico

Apparently the people of Mexico are eager to learn English. Recently, when a Mexico City library announced that its English classes had 300 openings, about 2,500 applicants jammed nearby streets. Two boys tried to reach the registration desk by climbing through a skylight of the library building.

Such English courses in Mexico and a number of other countries are sponsored by the U. S. State Department. That Department, while undoubtedly sorry to have been responsible for a Mexico City traffic jam, is pleased with the popularity of its classes.

### Less Noise, Please!

A number of organizations, including the National Noise Abatement Council, are trying to make American city streets more quiet. Although they recently held a Noise Abatement Week, they realize that the stopping of unnecessary noise is a difficult job—one which requires attention throughout the year.

Those who want to make our cities

more quiet place stress on the needless blowing of auto horns, unnecessary use of whistles and bells, "loud and boisterous" people, and other such nuisances.

Present efforts to reduce noise may not be any more successful than those of the past but, in this age of strain and nervous tension, any project to make life more peaceful seems worthy of everyone's cooperation.

### Wanted—Trieste Governor

The UN Security Council is still seeking someone for what has been called "the toughest job in the world," that of Governor of Trieste. The governor of that Adriatic port will have to keep peace where there has been much violence, and he will need to please Britain, France, Russia, and the United States all at the same time.

These four nations disagreed bitterly about Trieste last year. Both Italy and Yugoslavia wanted it, and Russia supported Yugoslavia's claim. Other members of the Big Four opposed Russia and Yugoslavia. Finally it was decided that Trieste should be governed by the United Nations.

While Trieste waits for her new government to be set up, she is controlled by military occupation forces of Britain, Yugoslavia, and the United States. In Moscow, recently, the Big Four Foreign Ministers decided that the United Nations should furnish \$5,000,000 to finance the territory this summer.

When the United Nations takes charge, it may be able to encourage nearby countries to use the port of Trieste for much of their foreign trade. If that is done, the area may become prosperous and self-supporting.

### Hong Kong Today

The island of Hong Kong, which fell to Japan on Christmas, 1941, is once again becoming prosperous under British control. In contrast to many troubled areas of Asia, this island near the south coast of China is peaceful and orderly. For that reason, many merchants of the Far East like to do business there.

Britishers obtained the island from China more than a hundred years ago, and built a thriving city upon it. In the past, Chinese leaders have frequently urged that Hong Kong be returned to their country. At present, though, the Chinese government, troubled as it is by civil war at home,



Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Washburn are leading a party of explorers up Mt. McKinley in Alaska. They will "plant" weather instruments on the mountain, and leave them to record changes over a period of time.

does not seem particularly interested in claiming the island.

Hong Kong brings profit to English businessmen, and that island remains as a symbol of British military power in the Far East.

### Bureau of Standards

One of the most valuable branches of the government is the National Bureau of Standards. Established in one room 115 years ago, NBS was set up to be the final judge on the accuracy of scales and measuring sticks.

Scientists could go to the Bureau to have instruments checked for exactness. Manufacturers whose work depended upon accurate measurements to the tiniest fraction of an inch could have their tools examined for correctness by NBS. Citizens could always be sure that the merchant's yard stick and the butcher's scales were accurate, for state governments had all weights and measurements used in stores checked against those of the Bureau.

Today the Bureau of Standards occupies a number of buildings spread over 56 acres of Washington, D. C. Just as the Bureau has outgrown its one room, its work has greatly expanded. Today it tests everything the national government buys to carry on its work. Cement, typewriters, furniture, and hospital equipment are just a few of the products examined by scientists to find out if the articles are satisfactory.

In addition, NBS tests products submitted to it by manufacturers.



KING FEISAL II of Iraq has just passed his 12th birthday. Here he studies in the Rose Palace on the outskirts of Baghdad. He has been on the throne since 1939.

## Study Guide

### Prices

1. Have prices or incomes been rising more rapidly during the past year?
2. What enables many people to spend more than their current incomes?
3. Describe what will probably happen if high prices force people to make a big reduction in their purchases.
4. Why has Alfred Landon said that high prices are more dangerous to free private enterprise than the Communist Party has ever been?
5. How might a depression affect the international position of the United States?
6. Describe the Newburyport plan.
7. Why cannot retail merchants, acting alone, do much to reduce prices?

### Discussion

1. Do you think there is much danger that, in case of a depression, the American people might turn to some form of totalitarian government?
2. Do you believe that the government should or should not return to the wartime policy of controlling prices?
3. What can the consumer do to help keep prices down?

### Austria

1. What is the most important disagreement among the Big Four concerning a peace treaty for Austria?
2. How would the settlement of the Austrian problem affect other eastern European countries?
3. Which neighbor claims territory from Austria?
4. How is Austria controlled by the Allies at the present time?
5. What products does Austria want to export? What does she need to import?
6. What European country is most similar to Austria in language and nationality?
7. List some of the contributions to world culture which Austria has made.

### Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think that Russia is justified in her stand on the question of reparations in Austria? Give reasons for your stand.
2. Stalin says that the Austrian question can be settled by compromise. How do you think an agreement might be reached?

### Miscellaneous

1. What decision has been made by the UN Military Staff Committee in regard to the establishment of the UN's military forces?
2. In what large project have the Nationalists and Communists of China cooperated recently?
3. In what way does President Truman want the Neutrality Act of 1935 to be changed?
4. Why is the airfield at Shannon, Eire, called a "free airport"?
5. Who is Dr. Oscar Lange?
6. Why is the governorship of Trieste called the "toughest job in the world"?
7. What political party made the most important gains in the recent Japanese elections?
8. In what way is Sweden leading the world in the production of housing?

### Answers to Vocabulary Test

1. (b) waste; 2. (a) meaningless;
3. (c) intentionally false accusation;
4. (a) understood, though not expressed; 5. (c) keen and touching;
6. (c) disloyalty and treachery.



# Austrian Treaty

(Concluded from page 1)

had owned before their nation invaded Austria in 1938.

This issue is vital, for a large part of Austrian industry is involved. General Marshall has pointed out that if the Soviet Union seizes all the property which Germany took from Austria by force, it will come into possession of all the Austrian ships which are used in the navigation of the Danube. It will have practically all the Austrian hard coal. It will have all that country's hydroelectric turbines, all of its tobacco manufacturing industry, all of its electric bulb and sulphuric acid industries. It will have four-fifths of the crude oil production.

## Opening for Russia

Since Russian industries are operated by the government, this would mean that the Russian government would have charge of a large proportion of all Austria's factories and industrial plants. Thousands of Austrians would be employed by the Soviet government. Russia would have a large measure of control of the Austrian nation, and communism would have established itself in Austria, a country which is situated near the nations of western Europe.

Under these circumstances, Austria would practically cease to be an independent nation. She could not easily resume her normal economic life, nor could she recover soon from the ravages of war. Chaotic conditions would prevail, and Austria would be a sore spot in Europe. The conditions prevailing there would provoke irritation and would endanger the peace of Europe.

Such is the argument of the United States and the other western powers. In opposing Russia's plan to take over the property which Germany seized a few years ago, they do so on grounds of insuring justice to Austria and of protecting the peace of Europe.

The Soviet Union, however, stoutly insists upon having her way in this matter. She contends that she was promised German property in Austria, and no strings were attached. The other nations, she argues, are now trying to go back on their promise. This is the way the matter stands as the treaty commission begins its work in Vienna.

Just before the Moscow conference broke up, Generalissimo Stalin told Secretary of State Marshall that all



AUSTRIA, showing the province of Carinthia which is claimed by Yugoslavia

the issues connected with the German and Austrian peace treaties could eventually be settled by compromises. Does this mean that Russia is willing to consider compromises with respect to the taking of Austrian property? That is a question which the future will determine.

The United States government is anxious to have a peace treaty made



VIENNA was a leading cultural and commercial center before World War I, and it was once known as the gayest city of the world. The scene above shows a canal that flows into the Danube River

with Austria as soon as possible. Until such a treaty is signed, occupation forces of Russia, United States, Great Britain and France will remain in Austria. The United States wants to take its forces out, and it wants to see the Russians withdraw. At present, Russia has troops not only in Austria, but in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary as well.

When treaties were made with the Balkan nations, Russia agreed to take her troops out of those countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania) within 90 days, but a condition was attached to her promise. She said that she would maintain her troops in the Balkan countries so long as she had forces in Austria. The argument was that she would need to have troops in these other nations in order to keep open her lines of supply to Austria.

This means that so long as Russia continues to occupy a part of Austria she will also have armed forces in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary. She now has some 600,000 to a million troops in a corridor which extends from Russia through the three Balkan countries to Austria. This large part of central Europe will not be free of Russian occupation forces until there is an Austrian treaty which provides for the removal of Soviet forces from that nation.

A border dispute is also involved in the present Vienna negotiations. Yugoslavia claims a slice of southern Austria (Carinthia). This claim is supported by Russia and opposed by the western powers. It is probable that the border question could easily be settled if an agreement were reached on the more important issue of property seized by the Germans in Austria.

Austria can scarcely begin to restore her industries and to rebuild her economic life until the big powers agree upon a settlement. At present, the country is divided into four zones, each occupied by the troops of a foreign nation. So long as this condi-

tion prevails, the Austrian government can do very little. Industry cannot flourish, chiefly because of the fact that it is hard to ship goods from one zone to another.

If the treaty is signed and the foreign troops are removed, the little republic can start at the job of dealing with her national problems. These are difficult at best. Austria is a small nation, about the size of Maine or Indiana, with a population of about 7,000,000. Two of the seven million live in the capital city of Vienna. There are several other cities of considerable size—Salzburg, Innsbruck, Linz, and Graz.

## Manufacturing Resources

In these centers of population there are factories capable of producing large quantities of manufactured goods. Raw materials for these factories are fairly plentiful. There are timber, coal and iron deposits, and some oil. Copper and zinc are produced in sizable quantities.

One trouble is that the manufacturing industries do not have a good market for their output. The people of Austria cannot buy nearly all the goods that can be produced. The country needs to sell a large part of its manufactured products to other lands. It will be hard to do this, because bordering countries have erected tariff walls and other trade barriers which prevent the free shipment of goods from Austria.

If these barriers can be broken down or reduced, Austria can ship out manufactured goods and import food, which is not produced in sufficient quantities in Austria. The farms are, for the most part, well cultivated, but the country is mountainous and there is a shortage of agricultural products.

Austria cannot, at best, return to the glories of the past. Before the First World War, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with a population of 53 million, was one of the powerful

nations of the world. As a result of that war Hungary became independent, slices of Austrian territory were given to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Italy, and the total population was reduced to about an eighth of its former size.

The old empire was made up of many nationalities, but the present Austria is chiefly German in nationality and language. The Austrians resemble the southern Germans, and they lack the sternness and susceptibility to militarism that characterize the Prussians who live in northern Germany.

The capital, Vienna, has always been a European cultural center. The city has known some of the world's greatest composers, and the University of Vienna has attracted students from all over the world. The Medical School of that University has long been famous. Educational standards have been better in Austria than in most neighboring lands, and many of the workers are highly skilled in manufacturing techniques.

Between World Wars I and II, Austria was unsettled much of the time. The people were sharply divided on many political questions, and at times there was fighting among them. In the last few years before Germany invaded Austria, the turmoil grew worse as the Nazis helped to stir up strife among the Austrian people. A fairly strong fascist party was developed in that country.

These political conflicts, which led to the assassination of an Austrian Chancellor (same as our President), attracted the world's attention more than did that small country's efforts to improve health, housing, and living standards.

Thus, Austria has not known a truly peaceful existence for a long period of time, and for nine years she has had no opportunity at all to control her own fate. Though gay by nature, the people are now discouraged because they must wait still longer for that chance.



# Careers for Tomorrow - - Salesmanship

**S**ALESMANSHIP is a vocation that is always crowded because it requires little formal education. The majority in this field make only small or moderate incomes, but many salesmen who are well trained and talented earn from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year, and some even more.

Because his work is primarily with people, the salesman's—or saleswoman's—personal qualifications are of the greatest importance. Each of us has met salespeople who had these qualifications. They were friendly and took an immediate interest in our problems. They had pleasant speaking voices. They were tactful. They seemed to know instinctively how far to "push" a sale without being annoying.

We know, too, from our experience, that a salesperson must be honest and reliable. An unreliable person may make a few sales, but he will not hold his customers—and the ability to keep people coming back again and again to buy is the real test of salesmanship.

Specialized training, although desirable, is not essential in this field. At least a high school education is strongly recommended, and courses such as public speaking, English, debating, commercial law, business practices, and psychology, are a good background.

Experience and on-the-job training are necessary for a career in selling, but it is fairly easy for a student to get some experience in this field. Stores often employ students as clerks during rush seasons and in the summer. These jobs give a person a

chance to learn something about selling, and they give him an opportunity to find out whether he likes the work.

Beginning salaries for salesclerks are usually under \$100 a month. Often, salesmen are paid commissions in addition to their salaries, or they may be paid entirely on a commission basis. A young person, though, is strongly advised not to accept a job



A SALESMAN in conference

where he will not get a stated salary—even if it is small. His chances of earning much on commission as he is learning the work are very slim.

In making plans for a career in selling, a student should look beyond the opportunity for immediate work. He should try to decide what kind of job he would like to have 10 or 15 years from now. He can then use his early experience to help him work toward his goal. For instance, work in a chain store may eventually lead to a job as store manager. A job in a department store may lead to a position as a buyer or manager of a department. Experience in a small retail

shop will be valuable for a boy or girl who hopes someday to have his own business.

The prospective salesman should also decide what line of goods he wishes to sell, and he should learn as much about that line as possible. If he wants to sell electrical equipment, he must know how such appliances work. If he sells clothing, he must know materials and styles.

A salesman may work in a store, he may travel, or he may sell his wares from house to house. If he travels, he will often need to use imagination and ingenuity in finding his customers. He will have greater freedom, however, in planning his work than does the sales person in a store.

A person who is shy and retiring should not plan to become a salesman. He would be unhappy, and probably would never make an adequate living. A person who makes friends easily and is a good conversationalist may find a very satisfactory career in this field.

By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

## Outside Reading

"Austria Infelix," by Karl Gruber, *Foreign Affairs*, January 1947. Austria's needs.

"Can an Economic Depression Be Avoided?" *New York Times Magazine*, April 13, 1947. Views of five leading economists.

"The Price Problem: An Analysis by Bowles," by Chester Bowles, former head of the Office of Price Administration, *New York Times Magazine*, April 20, 1947.

## Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Turn to page 5, column 4, for the correct answers.

1. They *dissipate* (dis'i-pāt) their energy. (a) store (b) waste (c) use properly (d) underestimate.
2. That comment is *inane* (in-ān'). (a) meaningless (b) brilliant (c) sarcastic (d) kind.
3. His statement is a *calumny* (kāl'ūm-nī). (a) complete report (b) joke (c) intentionally false accusation (d) long but incomplete report.
4. That is an *implicit* (im-plis'it) part of the agreement. (a) understood, though not expressed (b) unjust (c) difficult to fulfill (d) confusing.
5. He made a *poignant* (poin'yānt) speech about European refugees. (a) long (b) angry and insulting (c) keen and touching (d) difficult to understand.
6. Their *perfidy* (purrf'i-dī) astonished us. (a) enthusiasm and vigor (b) generosity (c) disloyalty and treachery (d) bravery.

The Dead Sea, between Palestine and Trans-Jordan, is appropriately named. No fish live in its waters. No bird life and little vegetation can be found anywhere near it. In every ton of its water there are 187 pounds of salt, as compared with about 31 pounds of salt per ton of water in the ocean. Water flows into this sea from the Jordan and several smaller rivers, but leaves it only by evaporation.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues from January 13 to May 5, inclusive. The answer key appears in this week's issue of THE CIVIC LEADER. An error appears in the answers to Part One—the number 30 should be 3.

## The American Observer Semester Test

**PART ONE: NEWSMAKERS.** Each of the following statements describes one of the men pictured below. Match the statements and pictures in this way: If statement No. 1 identifies picture No. 3, write "3" as your answer to item 1 on your answer sheet. (One picture number will not be used.)

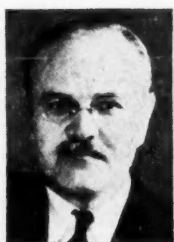
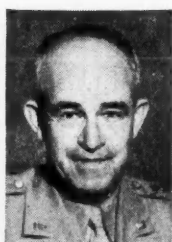
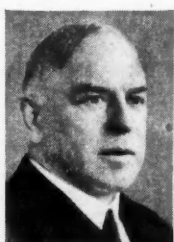
1. Commander of occupation forces in Japan.
2. Russian Foreign Minister.
3. Prime Minister of Canada.
4. President of Mexico.
5. Head of Veterans Administration.
6. U. S. Secretary of State.
7. American representative on UN Security Council.
8. Former Vice President who has criticized American foreign policy.

**PART TWO: TRUE-FALSE ITEMS.** After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write "true" if the statement is true and "false" if the statement is false.

1. Canada is not a member of the Pan American Union.
2. The Australian government recently announced that it had closed its doors to further immigration from European countries.
3. During April a majority of the members of the U. S. House of Representatives voted for a bill to outlaw the closed shop.
4. The Federal Communications Commission has decided that television stations will produce only black-and-white pictures for the immediate future.
5. Most of Korea's factories are located in the American zone of occupation.
6. The United States has as many telephones as all the rest of the world combined.
7. Australia does not have enough coal or iron to build up large manufacturing industries.
8. Non-union workers are not permitted to work in a closed shop.
9. About half the cotton grown in the United States each year is shipped to other countries.
10. The combined population of the Latin American countries is much larger than that of the United States.
11. President Truman has recently urged businessmen to reduce prices.
12. The British and American governments have been well satisfied with the way Russia has managed affairs in Hungary since the end of the war.
13. Latin America as a whole does not have enough natural resources to provide a high standard of living for its people.
14. American occupation leaders in Japan have forbidden Japanese workers to join labor unions.
15. The UN Security Council has given the United States trusteeship over a large number of Pacific islands formerly ruled by Japan.
16. The United States consistently buys more goods from other countries than they buy from the United States.
17. Loans to other countries form the largest single item of expense in the budget of the federal government.
18. The population of Australia is less than that of New York City.
19. Wage increases have been given to large numbers of workers in the steel and automobile industries during recent weeks.
20. The route followed by Milton Reynolds on his flight around the world was much longer than that taken by Magellan's ship four centuries ago.

**PART THREE: VOCABULARY.** In the following items, select the word or phrase which most nearly defines the word in italics and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. His manner was *nonchalant*. (a) surprised and excited, (b) cool and indifferent, (c) angry, (d) very earnest.
  2. The job was performed by *intrepid* men. (a) ambitious, (b) indifferent, (c) hard working, (d) fearless.
  3. The damage which resulted from the accident was *negligible*. (a) very great, (b) incalculable, (c) trivial, (d) covered by insurance.
  4. That nation is introducing *agrarian* reforms. (a) agricultural, (b) industrial, (c) radical, (d) moderate.
- (Concluded on page 8)



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9



# Historical Backgrounds - - by David S. Muzzey

THE United Nations is one of the many attempts which mankind has made to find a way to prevent war.

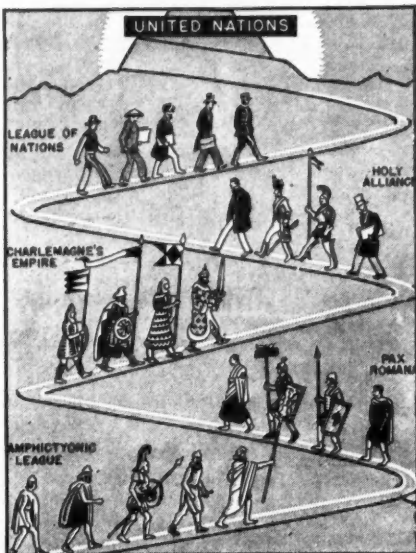
There have been two main ideas, neither one of which has worked thus far, about the best way to preserve peace. One of these—tried a number of times—is to unite the world into one empire under a single leader or government. The other plan has been to form associations of nations whereby they would work together to settle their problems and disputes peacefully.

Perhaps the earliest example of an association to preserve peace is to be found among the ancient Greeks. At one time, they formed what was known as the Amphictyonic League, a council of 12 tribes which met once a year for the purpose of settling quarrels and punishing offenders. In a rather primitive form, this was an experiment in collective security, or united action to put down aggression. But the League broke up in disagreement, which resulted in a war lasting 10 years.

Alexander the Great sought to unite the world by means of conquest. A large part of the civilized world of his day was brought under his military and political control—Egypt, Persia, Babylonia, Greece, and considerable other territory. But the foundations of his empire were not solid and his plans of unifying the world fell to the ground.

The Romans succeeded in bringing most of Europe, Africa, and the Near East into their vast and sprawling empire. They built roads, spread their language and customs, and pre-

served order throughout their domain. This Roman Peace, or "Pax Romana," was administered with a firm and often ruthless hand. It aroused considerable opposition, particularly among the early Christians, who dreamed of an orderly world based upon the principle of brotherly love. In time, the Roman Empire fell apart.



Will we reach the top this time?

In the ninth century, the emperor Charlemagne succeeded in bringing the greater part of the continent of Europe under his control, but he too failed to establish permanent peace, for after his death, the continent divided into warring nations. The thousand years which passed between Charlemagne and Napoleon were filled

with wars—some followed by efforts to find a way to prevent foreign strife.

Napoleon, whose brilliant military conquests at one time placed him in control of a large part of Europe, ended his days in complete defeat. The victorious nations of Europe then sought to preserve the peace through the so-called Holy Alliance, formed by the emperors of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The Holy Alliance was determined to restore the governments which had been in power before the rise of Napoleon and to resist social and economic change—to put down most of the democratic ideas which had been generated by the French Revolution.

These were a few of the major efforts to keep the peace by uniting large areas under a single control. In each case, however, the rule of strong leadership did not last. Such rule was always accompanied by large-scale injustice and tyranny, arousing hostility among subject peoples.

Prior to the establishment of the United Nations, the most ambitious program to organize the peace upon a basis of cooperation among the nations of the world was undertaken by the League of Nations at the conclusion of the First World War. The reasons for the League's tragic failure were numerous and cannot be laid at the doorstep of any single country.

Thus, the people and leaders of the United Nations are working against tremendous odds. Can our generation eliminate war when all past efforts in this direction have failed? This is a challenge worthy of the best efforts of us all.

## Science News

Designers of automobiles have learned that the public frequently refuses to buy cars in which new safety features are introduced. An outstanding example is the matter of vision from the driver's seat. Obviously, the driver must see clearly toward the front and sides in order to operate the car safely. Even so, the public has favored long hoods which obstruct his view. A few years ago one manufacturing company sloped the hood down sharply in order to give the driver a better view of the road, but its cars were not popular, and they did not sell at all well.

Engineers now feel that they could make cars safer by placing heavy bumpers not only on the front and rear, but also on the sides. They would like to pad the interiors of automobiles so as to keep passengers from being thrown against hard surfaces in case of a collision or a sudden stop. It is feared, though, that the buying public would not like the appearance of such safety features.

★ ★ ★

The General Electric Company is now making machines called "ceilometers" to measure the height of clouds above the earth. At intervals, a projector flashes a beam of light into the sky. Clouds reflect the light to another instrument which, from the reflections, can determine accurately the height and density of those clouds. Airports need this information in order to give proper landing and take-off instructions to pilots.

By THOMAS K. MYER.

## Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

5. His attitude was *callous*. (a) cheerful, (b) hardened and unfeeling, (c) threatening, (d) kind and generous.

6. We regard those traditions with *veneration*. (a) indifference, (b) doubt, (c) disgust, (d) reverence.

7. He was a *benevolent* old man. (a) kind, (b) miserly, (c) talkative, (d) arrogant.

**PART FOUR: MULTIPLE CHOICE.** For each of the following questions and incomplete statements, select the correct answer and write its number on your answer sheet.

1. A proposed constitutional amendment already approved by Congress and now before the states would (1) forbid any President to hold office for three terms, (2) place the Speaker of the House first in line of succession to the presidency, (3) allow 18-year-olds to vote in federal elections, (4) admit Alaska as the 49th state.

2. The most powerful branch of the United Nations is the (1) General Assembly, (2) Trusteeship Council, (3) Security Council, (4) Secretariat.

3. Why was a special meeting of the UN General Assembly recently called into session? (1) To discuss world-wide disarmament plans, (2) To vote on President Truman's proposal for giving aid to Greece and Turkey, (3) To consider plans for the control of atomic energy, (4) To work out a solution of the Palestine problem.

4. The greatest difficulty facing American railroads today is (1) decline in the number of passengers, (2) lack of new equipment, (3) reduction of freight rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, (4) improvement of safety record.

5. The people of Australia believe that the future safety of their country can best be secured by (1) strengthening

the United Nations, (2) forming an alliance with the United States, (3) working in closer cooperation with Britain, (4) withdrawing from world affairs as much as possible.

6. Which of the following measures is used to *increase* international trade? (1) High tariffs, (2) Quota systems, (3) Reciprocal trade agreements.

**PART FIVE: PLACES IN THE NEWS.** For each of the following places, find the correct location on the maps and write the number of that location after the corresponding number on your answer sheet.

1. European country where an international trade conference began in April.

2. Balkan nation which President Truman proposes to help resist communism.

3. Important waterway controlled by Turkey.

4. Largest oil-producing country in South America.

5. Land which is watered by the Nile River.

6. Capital city of Austria.

7. South American nation where a civil war has been raging during recent weeks.

8. City in which the "Big Four" foreign ministers held their latest meeting.

9. American zone of occupation in Germany.

10. Northern European nation which owns the group of islands known as Spitsbergen.

11. South American country where Juan Peron is President.

12. Capital city of Hungary.

**PART SIX: DIRECT ANSWER QUESTIONS.** Write the correct answer for each of the following questions opposite the corresponding number on your answer sheet.

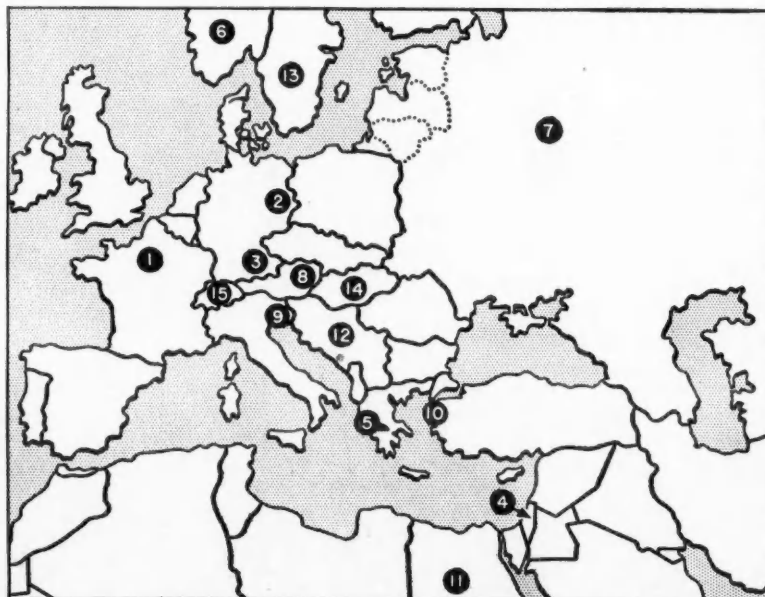
1. In what city is the Kremlin located?

2. Name the world's greatest wool-producing country.

3. Since the end of the Japanese war, Korea has been occupied by the troops of what two nations?

4. In which American city was the Charter of the United Nations finally drawn up?

5. If President Truman should die or be removed from office, who would become President?



MAP BY JOHNSON



MAP BY JOHNSON